

THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

By G. W. Kingsbury.

JUNCTION, DAVIS CO., KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1861.

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THE QUANDARY OF THE REBELS—THEIR PROPOSED BOUNDARY WAR.

The declaration of a Richmond journal that the war is henceforth to be one of boundaries, attracts great attention. It would have passed unheeded except for the peculiar circumstances now environing the rebel cause. The Confederates began the campaign with unlimited confidence, and the proudest boasts of a prowess which was at once to capture Washington, "redeem Maryland," occupy Philadelphia and New York, and float the "stars and bars" from the spire on Bunker Hill. The season is closing; winter is hastening; their best efforts have been put forth; the largest army they can hope to raise is wasting away in inglorious inaction; pinching want has invaded their towns and camps; sickness, devastation, dissatisfaction and bitter disappointment are demoralizing their ranks; their coast defenses are, one by one, being captured; their efforts to retake them have failed; repeated and increasingly formidable naval expeditions are menacing their principal ports; their foreign trade is utterly cut off; their grand hope of French and English interference is farther than ever from being realized; in Virginia they dare not attack, but are forced to retire before the provokingly cautious and sure advance of the Federal lines; in Maryland they are completely paralyzed; their forces are being driven from Missouri; in Kentucky the people fail to flock to the rebel standard, but are crowding to that of the Union; the Federal victories disclose a prevalence of Union sentiment in large districts of North Carolina; and there only remains to the rebels their immense martial "elephant," with which they can effect nothing at present, but for which they are compelled to look anxiously about for employment or winter quarters.

While the Confederate journals are angrily discussing the question "What shall be done with the army for the winter?" one of them urges that it be sent into Kentucky, to conquer that State to the Ohio line as a boundary for the already established Southern Confederacy. Thus the failure to effect a single one of the objects for which their hosts have avowedly been marshalled, is now, since it makes an inglorious movement necessary, coolly declared quite a sufficient success. Washington and Maryland have suddenly become "sour grapes" to the rebels—to say nothing of the once desiderated occupancy of the Northern cities.

There is, however, wisdom in the course prescribed by our rebel cotemporary, but for quite another reason than that the war is reduced to a question of boundaries. This would be a strange argument for the abandonment of Virginia to the Federal arms. It has become a matter of stark necessity for the enemy to look after the safety of his extensive and defenceless coasts, and the best mode of effecting this will be to achieve a position from which he could at pleasure invade the loyal States by land. Once master of Kentucky, he could retaliate upon Ohio for every raid upon his seaboard, and hope thus to avert the speedy defeat now threatening him in Missouri and elsewhere. Besides, the conquest of Kentucky is itself an object of the first importance to the rebels' success in the Mississippi Valley and in Western Virginia. So important has it been deemed that they have most persistently and often declared that Kentucky must be theirs, at any sacrifice and at all hazards. That unhappy State is, in truth, we fear, soon to realize the prediction lately made by a Confederate army officer at Bowling Green, that she has been selected as the main theatre for the war.

This scheme of the traitors is doubtless well understood, and adequate preparations will be made to meet it. Kentucky must at once be made incontestably safe for the Union. The sending there of a really powerful force, at the earliest moment, would cause an uprising of almost her entire population on the federal side, and settle forever the doom of rebellion in that State—the grand hope of the rebels—and in the whole country.

A Memphis paper complains of a systematic attempt of certain Kentucky papers to rob Gen. Polk of his reputation. We have heard of an unfortunate man who came very near being robbed of a hundred chickens—nothing prevented except that he hadn't the chickens.

HON. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, AT LEAVENWORTH, OCTOBER 19.

[From the Conservative.]

FELLOW CITIZENS: The position which I occupy before you to-night is not one of my own choosing. By representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties, I have been asked to make a canvass on the basis of a union of parties for the sake of the Union. Democrats offered me the nomination on a distinctive party platform, and I declined it. I told them that, until the war was ended, I could take no party position. Republicans said that one who had been a Democrat would better harmonize the conflicting elements in the State; that to nominate one of their own party would only be to perpetuate the old war between General Lane and Governor Robinson. I appear before you to-night to harmonize, not to disturb. Not that the next Administration of your State shall be Democratic or Republican; that was not asked of me and would not have been granted by me. They took me upon their act; took me as I am. A Democrat here, therefore, I deem it my duty to discourage party organizations. If I had encouraged a Democratic organization in your State there would have been men found who were on the alert to find fault with President Lincoln's Administration; men who would have arrayed public sentiment against the President when he was spending sleepless days and nights in prosecuting this war. I know but one party—the party of the friends of this Government, irrespective of past antecedents.

Republicans, in a fair fight on the Presidential question, won the day. They are in power in the General Government, and in every Northern State, and in such a time it is magnanimous in them to recognize those Democrats who are true to the Constitution and the Union. And it is not less magnanimous in Democrats to turn out by thousands upon thousands to defend an Administration to which they were politically opposed. Democrats who go to the field and fight side by side with Republicans are anxious that their friends at home should work together as brothers. The citizens of New York, Ohio and other Northern States, have pledged themselves to forget past differences in support of the Stars and Stripes. To those of our friends in the east, at our old homes, who have known our former enemies, to them it will seem strange that we of Kansas have at last harmonized in one combination. But when they remember that on the field of battle our soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder; that at Springfield—made immortal by Kansas valor—Republicans and Democrats fought and fell together, they will not be surprised that we at home have come together as brothers on the glorious field of battle. When Col. Deitzler lay bleeding on the field who asked whether he was Republican or Democrat? When Col. Mitchell, exhausted from loss of blood, was tearfully resigning the command of the gallant Second to Col. Blair, with the injunction that he should "see that they sustain the honor of Kansas," who thinks of tarnishing the glory of the soldier by any halting inquiry into his political antecedents? Or when Col. Blair, all through the long storm of bullets, pecked his life the better to shield his heroic boys from death—or when the gallant Major Cloud made himself present wherever dangers came thickest—who hesitates to honor them, never once knowing or caring whether they are Democrats or Republicans. When Major Halderman was told by General Sturgis to dismount or he would be killed, and he replied that "a man might as well die for his country on horseback as on foot"—we all admire the gallant soldier's spirit of self-sacrifice—and nobody, I hope, is base enough to turn the heroic deeds of Springfield to party account. No, gentlemen, these questions are not asked in the presence of the foe.

I recollect having read an account of two soldiers, Union and Secession, who, having fought a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, lay expiring on the field; in that dying moment the Secessionist said: "We have been enemies; let us die friends," and they clasped hands and died together. My friends, it is the nature of danger to harmonize enemies. At such a time as this, when the rebels have dug a deep grave into which they are trying to drag you and me and our common country, at such a perilous moment, it is natural that men who love their country should act as one man.

If I am elevated to the position of Governor of Kansas, I shall not be a partisan Governor. I shall recognize men of ability and integrity whatever has been their past antecedents. I shall stand upon the Union platform on which I was nominated. I do not think it necessary that we should quarrel upon old issues. The Republicans said, Slavery must be voted out of the Territories by Congress, the Democrats said, let the people therein decide it for themselves. Now, my friends, who of us knows that when this war is ended there will be a single slave left to legislate over. It is the arrogance of slavery that has built up the conspiracy which seeks to overthrow the best government ever framed. And the people are determined that this Government shall be preserved even if the last shackle is struck from the last slave.

I deem it our duty to perpetuate this Government, though every fetter shall be

broken, and the head of every rebel shall fall upon the block of the executioner. I think with Judge Douglas, that this is the most causeless rebellion, the most wicked conspiracy in the tide of time. Common thievery it is not, common robbery it is not, common murder it is not, but it is all these combined. It is more. It is wholesale robbery and murder. It strikes at the life of a nation, knowing that in all history a nation once dead has not lived again.

My friends, what harm had this Government done to any man? It protected, it sheltered. Our courts were open to the humblest as well as the highest. We gave postal facilities to every man who now strives to strike us down. Their very strength in war proves the beneficence of the Government under which they were nurtured.

Within the lifetime of a single man we have grown from three millions to thirty millions. Beginning without a navy we now float more vessels than any other nation on earth. You have all over the country the greatest evidence of prosperity, and the largest individual happiness, that has been presented since the world began. So prosperous had our country become that our nation began to attract the attention of the whole world. Hither did they come from the Rhineland, from old Ireland, from all Europe, that they might rear their families in comfort and in opulence, and enjoy that protection which the strong arm of one of the first powers of the earth is able to throw around the cottages of the poor and the palaces of the rich.

Why, a few years ago, in the Turkish waters, the Austrian Government seized an adopted citizen of this country. The American officer numbered the minutes by his watch within which Austria should give up the prisoner, and prepared his guns to give them a broadside if the demand were not complied with. The world soon resounded with the shout "Martin Kozta is free." The Austrians knew our power, and Kozta realized that to be an American citizen is a surer passport in every distant port and island of the sea than Rome ever knew.

And yet here a conspiracy springs up simply because a political party succeeded in obtaining power in a fair and open contest by an appeal to the ballot box. They broke up the Democratic party in order to have the Republican elected, and thus the easier break up the Government.

Now they confiscate the Government property, they have taken your forts, your arsenals, your dockyards, your mints. Nay, they have gone further and warned every man who is true to the Government to leave their States. They have stolen the property of every man that is domiciled in the North. And shall this Government hesitate to confiscate the property, the negroes, all of the property of the rebels? I would enact, were I in the Legislature, and if I could not touch their sympathies or their hearts, I would touch their pockets. The deaths, the distresses of battle are as much of the luxury of war as we should share with them. I propose that the rebels foot the bill.

Fellow citizens, I deem it important that the State of Kansas should be a unit upon the war question, for a vigorous prosecution of the war will save the effusion of blood, save taxes, fields, firesides, country!

When the enemy is at our doors it ill becomes us to be wrangling among ourselves. As a citizen of Kansas I shall not consent to any terms of peace until Missouri is like unto us.

There is a broad strip of country that lies between us and our old homes and the graves of our fathers, and I do not propose that it shall be an enemy's country. As General Lane aptly said, "A single enemy in a single night can destroy your telegraph and your railroad communication, and cut you off from your Government." I do not propose that this war shall end until Missouri is secure, and if you elect me Governor, I shall act with Governor Gamble—the Union Governor of Missouri—in driving every rebel from her borders. I would visit, if necessary, the Governor of Illinois, of Wisconsin, of Iowa; I would combine the influences of the great Northwest so that no proposition of peace should reach the ear of the President until Missouri was secure. I don't propose to have your wives and children shot down on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, nor little news-boys waylaid as they stand on the platform of the cars. I don't propose to have men like Lieutenant Shaw, who made himself, and helped make Kansas, immortal at Springfield, mashed up in cars and killed at Platte River bridges.

Let us have a new Western Department, for Missouri has proved to be as much as one man can attend to. Let us appeal to the loyal States till we have twenty thousand men here, and it won't be long till every rebel is banished into Dixie.

I have indicated to you briefly, because this thing has been unexpected to me, my views upon some of the questions which agitate the country. If I am elected Governor, I shall expect to co-operate with the President in every scheme for the perpetuity of this Government. I shall feel it to be my duty, representing the most military State in the Union, to impress upon the National Administration the policy which Kansas, in her long experience and more exposed condition, does and may judge it

best for Government to pursue in this war. At this time the President is often obliged to call into council the Governors of States, and if I am called upon, I shall see to it that Kansas has a voice at Washington. I shall put forth every exertion to give aid and comfort to our brothers who have gone to the field of battle, and see to it that they receive proper attention in the way of clothing, arms, pay, and promotion.

Why, my friends, have you observed it? Of all those brave men who gave Kansas undying honor at Springfield, I don't know one who has been promoted. Three Captains of the regular army have been made Colonels, one Major, and one Captain of the regular army—who was not in the fight, but remained to guard the town of Springfield—have been made Brigadier Generals. These promotions were undoubtedly merited—but why have our Kansas braves been overlooked? Not because the President does not appreciate their services. It is because we have not done our duty at home; it is because we have been quarrelling at home. If we had given the matter as much attention as we have our personal difficulties, the thing would not have happened. Every private who is fit should have been made a corporal or sergeant, and corporals, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels, should have been promoted according to merit. If we do our duty here, every brave and true soldier, private or officer, will be rewarded for his valor.

The men of the First Kansas Regiment, of the Second Kansas regiment, of the Home Guard and Lane Brigade, your fighting men, with whom I have spent most of my time since the war began, trying to make myself useful, will be satisfied, I trust, with my nomination. They can feel and trust that when they go forth to battle I will claim appropriate laurels of recognition in the shape of promotions for every act of heroism they display.

I shall take great pleasure in co-operating with every good man in the State to see that the honor of Kansas is maintained, that our homes are protected from invasion, and that the Government is handed down to posterity as our fathers gave it to us.

If, fellow citizens, I am unable to visit you again during this canvass, I have only to say that the verdict of the people, whatever it may be, will be acceptable to myself.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State, an election will be held on the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER next, for the election of the following officers, to-wit:

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

- 1st District, Doniphan County, four members.
- 2d District, Atchison and Brown Counties, six members.
- 3d District, Nemaha, Washington and Marshall Counties, two members.
- 4th District, Clay, Riley and Pottawatomie Counties, four members.
- 5th District, Dickinson, Davis and Wabunsee Counties, three members.
- 6th District, Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson Counties, eight members.
- 7th District, Leavenworth County, nine members.
- 8th District, Douglas, Johnson and Wyandott Counties, thirteen members.
- 9th District, Miami, Linn and Bourbon Counties, nine members.
- 10th District, Allen, Anderson and Franklin Counties, six members.
- 11th District, Woodson and Madison Counties, two members.
- 12th District, Coffey, Osage and Breckenridge Counties, six members.
- 13th District, Morris, Chase and Butler Counties, two members.
- 14th District, Arapahoe, Godfrey, Hunter, Greenwood, Wilson, Dorn and McGee Counties, one member.

TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

- 2d District, two Senators, in place of H. R. Dutton, appointed treasurer, and J. A. Martin, appointed to office under the Federal Government.
- 4th District, one Senator, in place of S. D. Houston, appointed to office by the President of the United States.
- 6th District, one Senator, in place of H. W. Farnsworth, appointed to office.
- 8th District, one Senator, in place of Josiah Miller, appointed to office.
- 9th District, one Senator, in place of J. C. Burnett, appointed to office.
- 10th District, one Senator, in place of P. P. Elder, appointed to office.

STATE OFFICERS.

State Treasurer, in place of Wm. Tholen, who failed to qualify.
Attorney General, in place of B. F. Simpson, resigned.

JUDICIARY.

Fifth District, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Madison, Breckenridge, Morris, Chase, Butler and Hunter Counties, a District Judge, in place of O. E. Learnard, absent from the State.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

A District Attorney will be elected for each Judicial District in the State, who shall hold his office for two years.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

There will be elected, in each county, one Sheriff, one Coroner, three County

Commissioners, one County Clerk, one County Treasurer, one Register of Deeds, one County Surveyor and one County Assessor.

STATE CAPITAL.

An election for the permanent location of the State Capital, will be held at the same time and places.

Sec. 2. The voting at said election shall be by ballot, and on each ballot shall be written or printed the words, "For State Capital," and the name of the place voted for.

Sec. 3. The judges of election, at each precinct, shall keep a separate tally list for the votes cast for the situation of a permanent Capital, and the election herein provided for shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the State, in force at the time of holding said election respectively, as far as the same shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A vote will be taken for or against the proposed amendment to Section seven, Article thirteen, of the Constitution, as published by the Secretary of State. The election to be governed, and returns made, in all respects, in accordance with the laws pertaining to election of Representatives. The ballots used shall be written or printed, as follows: "For amendment of Section seven, Article thirteen," or, "Against amendment of Section seven, Article thirteen," as the case may be.

BANKING LAW.

At the same time and places, a vote will be taken for or against the Banking Law, as published by the Secretary of State. The ballots used shall be written or printed, as follows: "For Banking Law," or, "Against Banking Law," as the case may be; and the returns shall be made in accordance with the election law of this State.

The Election Law provides:

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, and he is hereby required, fifteen days at least before the holding of any general election, or ten days before the holding of any special election, to give public notice by proclamation throughout his county, of the time of holding such elections, and the officers at that time to be chosen, one copy of which shall be posted up at each of the places where the elections are appointed to be held, and inserted in some newspaper published in the county, if any be published therein.

Sec. 6. That at all elections held under this act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning, and closed at six in the evening of the same day.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Topeka, this 30th day of September, A. D. 1861.

C. ROBINSON.
By the Governor,
J. W. ROBINSON, Sec'y of State.

UNION MEN HUNTED FROM THEIR HOMES.

In his recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, Andrew Johnson thus describes the horrors of secession in Tennessee:

"While yet beseeching them to act upon their own doctrine, and let us alone, the hoofs of their cavalry were indenting our plains, and the tramp of their troops were about our homes! And yet there are those who set up the puling cry, 'Let there be no coercion!' What, a secessionist declaring against coercion! Why, God bless you, friends, they never got anything except by coercion. They coerced Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia out of the Union. They attempted it in Maryland—the Government stopped it; they are now attempting it in Kentucky, and there the people will stop it. Their whole career has been of coercion, of outrage, blasphemy and crime. Detachments of their myrmidons, who were sent, as they said, 'to protect us from the despotism of Abe Lincoln,' would pass through our country, in Tennessee, on the railroad.

"As they went they saw the flag of our country—the glorious old Stars and Stripes, floating from the gable of a humble school house, where the little boys had placed it as an emblem of their pure and dawning love for the Union. What did these miscreants do? They stopped their train, and with hooting and ribaldry, with menaces and execrations, and blasphemy, they tore it from the children and trampled it in the mire! They would enter private houses, and under pretence of seeking for ammunition, would rummage drawers and desks, robbing the family of the money, and the females of their jewels and heir looms. They would order their meals and lodgings in tones of insolence and in terms of insult. They would feed their horses with waste-fulsness, and scatter the food recklessly on the ground. And after eating to the fill of their insatiable appetites, and rioting and rumaging they would moan, and with oaths and obscenity, would tell the family to charge it all to Jeff Davis. And this, my friends, is secession.

"They came into my own county; they called at my house. Some of their number came forward and demanded of my family whether I was at home, saying that if I was they had come to take me and hang me. Pleasant intelligence this, for gentlemen to communicate to wife and children! But my daughter, indignant at their conduct, said, 'No, my father is not at home; he is absent in another county, where he is

making a speech for the Union; and this I presume you knew, or your cowardly crew would not have dared to show themselves at this house.' They then sullenly withdrew. As they passed on through the neighborhood they came upon the house of a Union family; the husband was not at home, but his wife, a stout hearted woman, had her Union flag at the gate post. They insolently commanded her to remove it; she would not. They attempted to seize it; they struggled for it, but she kept her flag. They then went into the woods, cut a hickory withe, and returning, scourged her person with it.

"This, my friends, is secession, and these are the men you are to compromise with. Some of these same demons—five of them—fiends in human shape, stopped at the house of a man named Markham, who, seeing them approach, and fearing insult and outrage to himself, if he remained, and thinking that they would not be so likely to provoke a quarrel with the family if he were not present, took his rifle from its resting place and retired unobserved by them, into a little thicket hard by the house, in order to be at hand in case they offered any abuse to his family. He had an amiable wife and two daughters. The youngest a girl of about twelve years, and the other just blooming into womanhood, about sixteen, as beautiful as the morning and as pure as the dewdrop. The secessionists entered and insolently demanded dinner for themselves and feed for their horses. The wife told them there was the crib and the fodder, and they would give them their dinner. They took the hay and the corn and scattered it about the ground, and ordered the ladies to hasten their dinner.

"In due time the meal was prepared and soon eagerly devoured. After satisfying their appetites at the table, they began to address rude remarks to the wife and daughters. One attempted to make love to the young lady, when her young sister seized the tin horn or trumpet, which is kept in almost all rural homesteads to make a summons to dinner or sound an alarm to the neighbors in case of an accident, sprang to the door and blew a blast. At this the hellish demon turned, drew a pistol from his girdle, fired a bullet through her brain, and with one wild shriek she fell in agonizing death at the feet of her screaming mother. The blast, the shot, the shriek and scream, pierced the ear of the waiting father. He sprang from his retreat—he stood at the door—one glance revealed all; and taking deliberate aim, he sent his rifle's bullet straight through the villain's heart! The other four, alarmed at the trumpet blast and knowing that the whole neighborhood would soon be upon them, mounted their horses and fled. The outraged father finding them beyond his reach, turning to where the slayer of his little daughter lay, seized his ax and cut his brutal body into quarters and threw them out as only fit for the dogs to devour!

"Such, my friends, is secession at home. It is robbery, rapine and murder; and it is marching towards you. You must arm for your own defense. These things occurred not in a remote country, but right over there in Tennessee. I seem even yet to hear the shriek that went up from that young and innocent heart, as it took leave of life, so wild, so clear, so agonizing, that even angelic spirits might come to listen and avenge! Will you not, then, rush to the support of your country, from the reign of terror that has no parallel in the history of civilized man?"

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Richmond Whig thus comments upon the situation of things away down in the C. S. A. It desires to conquer an honorable and lasting peace, and says:

"We have never heard of any plan suggested for effecting this desirable alteration short of carrying the war into the enemy's country. While we stand on the defensive and the enemy is entrenched on this side of the Potomac, it is impossible for us to destroy his supremacy at sea, or prevent his predatory incursions on our coast. We are subjected to all the disadvantages of a defensive war of indefinite duration, or of a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within the range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for.

We have no skill in strategy, and know nothing of the means at the command of our Generals; but if this is all that is left to us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better. An endless war which affords no opportunity for either victory or revenge, is a bootless undertaking.

The Southern people, who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and who have reposed implicit confidence in the men entrusted with its conduct, have looked for something better. It is not to be disguised that a sense of uneasiness and distrust is gradually supplanting that generous confidence."

In the Missouri State Convention, a memorial was received from the United States Grand Jury, requesting the Convention to declare all the county offices vacant which have been filled by persons known to be in any manner disloyal to the United States Government, and such vacancies to be filled by appointments by the Governor.